The cost estimate for long-term S&M for a reactor SSE used in EE/CA Two is based on the historic costs of about $15K yr per reactor. This cost for each reactor is used for the duration of the S&M period starting in 2012 (after ISS work) until the block removal starts, which equals 48 years (2012 through 2060).

B.5.2 Present Value Determination

The *Guidelines and Discount Rates for Benefit-Cost Analysis of Federal Programs* (OMB 1992) was used in the development of the present-worth values for this analysis as required by *Guidance on Conducting Non-Time Critical Removal Actions Under CERCLA* (EPA 1993). Because a portion of the project extended past the 30-year limits of the U.S. Office of Management and Budget guidance, a discount rate of 3.1% was chosen for all present-worth calculations for this EE/CA. This approach is consistent with Section 5 of EPA the guidance (EPA 2000a), which indicates that a single discount value should be applied to all alternatives in an analysis.

B.6 ANALYSIS FOR D4 AND ISS COST ESTIMATES

The building D4 and ISS costs were provided by the WCH cost estimators that "rewinds" the project management and nonsite-specific support costs back into each building line item. This is part of the total project cost, but may not be collected this particular way in other published DOE documents. Therefore, the values presented herein may not match other DOE sources.

The waste disposal volumes were provided in tons. The disposal rate of $81.30/ton was used and is based on the current ERDF disposal rate.

For the Alternative III analysis, the same D4 costs were used except that the SSE roof installation costs were removed because that work will not be performed under that alternative.

B.7 REFERENCES

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WCH, 2005, *River Corridor Closure Contract Integrated Project Baseline*, WCH-23, Rev. 0, Washington Closure Hanford, Richland, Washington.

APPENDIX C

APPLICABLE OR RELEVANT AND APPROPRIATE REQUIREMENTS

APPENDIX C
APPLICABLE OR RELEVANT AND APPROPRIATE REQUIREMENTS

C.1 INTRODUCTION

40 *Code of Federal Regulations* (CFR) 300.415(j) requires that applicable or relevant and appropriate requirements (ARARs) be met (or waived) during the course of removal actions. When requirements are identified, a determination must be made as to whether those requirements are applicable or relevant and appropriate. A requirement is applicable if the specific terms (or jurisdictional prerequisites) of the law or regulations directly address the circumstances at a site. If not applicable, a requirement may nevertheless be relevant and appropriate if (1) circumstances at the site are sufficiently similar to the problems or situations encountered at the site, and (2) the use of the requirement is well suited to the site.

To-be-considered (TBC) information is nonpromulgated advisories, criteria, or guidance issued by federal or state governments that is not legally binding and does not have the status of potential ARARs. The TBCs complement ARARs in determining what is protective at a site or how certain actions should be implemented.

A preliminary assessment has identified the following key ARARs for the alternatives being considered in this document:

- Waste management standards
- Standards controlling releases to the environment
- Environment and health radiological standards
- Cultural, historical, and ecological protection standards.

Other standards that are not environmental standards (and thus not ARARs) but which must be met during implementation of the removal action, or that should be considered, include various U.S. Department of Energy (DOE), federal, and state worker safety standards. Final ARARs and TBCs, which must be complied with during implementation of the selected removal action, will be documented in the *Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980* (CERCLA) action memorandum.

C.2 COMPLIANCE WITH ARARS

A discussion of how the interim safe storage (ISS), deactivation, decontamination, decommissioning, and demolition (D4) activities, and surveillance and maintenance (S&M) removal action alternatives would comply with the listed preliminary ARARs is provided in the following sections. Where pertinent to the discussion of compliance, TBC items have also been included. The no action alternative is excluded from the discussion because it fails to meet the

threshold criterion for overall protection of human health and the environment, as previously documented in Section 4.0 of this engineering evaluation/cost analysis (EE/CA).

C.2.1 Waste Management Standards

Applicable waste management standards are identified for hazardous/dangerous waste, polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB) waste, radioactive waste, and asbestos in the following subsections.

C.2.1.1 Hazardous/Dangerous Waste. *Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976* (RCRA) Subtitle C, implemented via 40 CFR 260 through 279, governs the identification, treatment, storage, transportation, and disposal of hazardous waste. Authority for much of Subtitle C has been delegated to the State of Washington. Implementing state regulations contained in *Washington Administrative Code* (WAC) 173-303 would be applicable to any dangerous wastes generated during the removal action. The regulations require identifying and appropriately managing dangerous wastes and dangerous components of mixed wastes and identifying standards for treatment and disposal of these wastes. The land disposal restrictions established under RCRA (40 CFR 268 and WAC 173-303-140) prohibit disposal of restricted wastes unless specific concentration or technology based treatment standards have been met. The land disposal restrictions would be applicable to the treatment and disposal of dangerous or mixed wastes that may be generated during the removal action.

Dangerous and mixed wastes would likely be generated under both alternatives. At this time, it is expected that these wastes would be primarily characteristic dangerous wastes (e.g., lead-contaminated materials). Some listed dangerous wastes (e.g., organic solvents) may also be generated. Both characteristic and listed dangerous or mixed wastes would be designated and managed in accordance with the substantive dangerous waste management standards in WAC 173-303. The LDRs would be applicable to the treatment and disposal of dangerous or mixed wastes that may be generated during the removal action. Any wastes determined to be dangerous or mixed waste would be treated as appropriate to meet the standards of 40 CFR 268 and WAC 173-303-140 before disposal. For example, lead-contaminated waste could be encapsulated.

After treatment, as appropriate, dangerous and mixed waste that meets the requirements of the Environmental Restoration Disposal Facility Waste Acceptance Criteria (BHI 2002) would be disposed at the Environmental Restoration Disposal Facility (ERDF), which is authorized to receive such waste. Any dangerous waste that does not meet the ERDF waste acceptance criteria would be staged within the area of contamination or sent to a CERCLA onsite dangerous waste storage area meeting the substantive requirements of WAC 173-303, and subsequently disposed at an approved dangerous waste disposal facility. CERCLA offsite disposal (including disposal at a Hanford facility not considered "on-site" under CERCLA) would require an offsite acceptability determination from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) in accordance with 40 CFR 300.440.

C.2.1.2 Polychlorinated Biphenyl Waste. The Toxic Substances Control Act of 1976 (TSCA) (as implemented by 40 CFR 761) regulates the management and disposal of PCBs and PCB waste. PCB-contaminated waste would likely be generated under both alternatives and would be managed in accordance with the 40 CFR 761 requirements for PCB remediation waste. The ERDF is authorized to accept non-liquid PCB wastes for disposal. All PCB waste that meets acceptance criteria (BHI 2002) would be disposed of at the ERDF. Any PCB waste that does not meet the ERDF waste acceptance criteria would be staged within the area of contamination or sent to an onsite PCB storage area meeting the substantive requirements of TSCA, and subsequently transported offsite to an approved TSCA waste disposal facility. Offsite disposal would require an offsite acceptability determination in accordance with 40 CFR 300.440 from EPA, with notification to Ecology.

C.2.1.3 Radioactive Waste. Radioactive wastes are governed under the authority of the *Atomic Energy Act of 1954*. U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission performance objectives for land disposal of low-level radioactive waste are provided in 10 CFR 61, Subpart C. Although not applicable to DOE buildings, these standards are relevant and appropriate to any disposal facility that would accept low-level waste generated under this removal action. EPA requirements for disposal of transuranic (TRU) waste are specified under the "Environmental Radiation Protection Standards for the Management and Disposal of Spent Nuclear Fuel, High-Level, and Transuranic Radioactive Waste" (40 CFR 191). This regulation generally prohibits near-surface disposal of TRU waste and establishes disposal methods and requirements that include the expectation that containment will be provided for 10,000 years. Radioactive low-level waste would be generated under Alternatives II and III and would generally be disposed of at the ERDF. Any transuranic waste generated would be transferred to the Central Waste Complex for interim storage pending offsite disposal at a geologic repository such as the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant. Any transuranic waste that is interim storage at Hanford will be shipped to the off-Hanford disposal site in a timely manner. DOE will seek to ship all TRU waste by the Tri-Party Agreement interim milestone M-016-53 date of December 31, 2012. All such waste will be shipped to the off-Hanford disposal site no later than September 30, 2024.

C.2.1.4 Asbestos. Multiple forms of asbestos are expected to be encountered. The removal and disposal of asbestos and asbestos-containing material (ACM) is regulated under the *Clean Air Act of 1955* (as implemented by 40 CFR 61, Subpart M). These regulations provide standards to ensure that emissions from asbestos are minimized during collection, processing, packaging, and transportation. Handling of asbestos and/or ACM would be required for either of the removal action alternatives. Asbestos and/or ACM would be removed and disposed of at the ERDF in accordance with the cited regulations, including appropriate packaging. Asbestos work will be performed in accordance with 40 CFR 61.145(a), 40 CFR 61.145(c), and 40 CFR 61.150. There could potentially be instances where the facility is structurally unsound and in danger of imminent collapse. In these cases per 40 CFR 61.145(a) (3), only the requirements of 40 CFR 61.145(c) (4) through (c) (9) would apply. If the facility is structurally unsound and in danger of imminent collapse EPA concurrence would be sought, as the requirement to obtain an order of a state or local government agency per 40 CFR 61.145(a) (3) is administrative.

C.2.2 Transportation

The *Hazardous Materials Transportation Act of 1974* (49 U.S.C. 1801-1813), implemented via the "U.S. Department of Transportation Requirements for the Transportation of Hazardous Materials) (49 CFR 100 through 179), governs the transportation of potentially hazardous materials, including samples and waste. It is applicable to any wastes or contaminated samples that would be shipped off of the Hanford Site. Both alternatives may require offsite transportation of potentially contaminated samples and, potentially, of waste. Through implementation of DOE orders and other Federal procedures compliance with this ARAR would be achieved for the handling and shipping of wastes and samples.

C.2.3 Disposal

The disposal requirements for ERDF and other disposal facilities are presented in the following subsections.

C.2.3.1 ERDF. Both alternatives propose disposal of waste at the ERDF, the ERDF waste acceptance criteria (BHI 2002) must be met. The ERDF waste acceptance criteria (which are a TBC item) define radiological, chemical, and physical characteristics for waste proposed for disposal placement and compaction requirements.

C.2.3.2 Other Disposal Facilities. Waste generated during the implementation of either alternative that could not meet or be treated to meet the ERDF waste acceptance criteria would be stored or disposed at an alternate EPA-approved facility. Offsite disposal of dangerous waste would require an offsite acceptability determination from EPA in accordance with 40 CFR 300.440, with notification to the state in which the offsite facility is located. The lined trench at the Central Waste Complex and the Effluent Treatment Facility have been approved by EPA.

C.2.4 Standards Controlling Releases to the Environment

C.2.4.1 Airborne Emission. The proposed removal action alternatives have the potential to generate airborne emissions of pollutants. The federal *Clean Air Act* and the "Washington Clean Air Act" (*Revised Code of Washington* [RCW] Chapter 70.94) regulate both criteria, toxic and radioactive airborne emissions. Both alternatives are expected to comply with these standards. Implementing regulations found in 40 CFR 61.92 set limits for emission of radionuclides from the entire facility to ambient air. Radionuclide emissions cannot exceed those amounts that would cause any member of the public to receive an effective dose equivalent of 10 mrem/yr. The definition of a facility includes all buildings, structures, and operations at one contiguous site. The Hanford Site is considered the facility for this requirement. This requirement is applicable because there is the potential to emit radionuclides to unrestricted areas from the removal action. WAC 173-480-070 requires verification of compliance with this standard.

Radioactive air emissions are to be controlled through the use of best available radionuclide control technology (WAC 246-247-040(3)) or as low as reasonable control technology (WAC 246-247-030-040(4)), as appropriate. Existing ventilation systems in the Cold Vacuum Drying Facility, 1706-KE, and the 296K105 Air Sparging Vent, which includes final stage high-

efficiency particulate air filtration, will be utilized until the systems are shut down prior to removal. Standard industrial practices will be employed to control diffuse and fugitive emissions. Both alternatives are expected to comply with this standard.

Emissions of radionuclides are to be measured for point sources (40 CFR 61.93) and for non-point sources (WAC 246-247-075(8)). Measurement techniques may include, but are not limited to, sampling, calculation, smears, or other reasonable method for identifying emissions as determined by the lead agency. The preparation of a written quality assurance program plan is considered an administrative requirement. However, the requirement to ensure that emission measurements are representative and are of known precision and accuracy, and to respond promptly when emission measurements indicate unexpectedly large emissions, is considered "applicable." The substantive requirements of these regulations are applicable because fugitive, diffuse, and point source emissions of radionuclides to the ambient air may result from activities performed during the removal action.

WAC 173-400 and 173-460 establishes requirements for emissions of criteria/toxic air pollutants. The primary source of emissions resulting from this removal action would be fugitive particulate matter. Requirements applicable to this removal action are contained in WAC 173-400-040(3) and (8). These regulations require that reasonable precautions be taken to (1) prevent the release of air contaminants associated with fugitive emissions resulting from materials handling, demolition or other operations, and (2) prevent fugitive dust from becoming airborne from fugitive sources of emissions. Particulate emissions would be controlled through standard industrial practices (reasonable available control technology), including, but not limited to, application of water spray, fixatives, and/or temporary confinement enclosures/glovebag containments. Both alternatives are expected to comply with these standards.

WAC 173-460 may be applicable to removal actions that require the use of a treatment technology that emits toxic air pollutants. No treatment requirements have been identified at this time that would be required to meet the substantive applicable requirements of WAC 173-460. Treatment of some waste may be required to meet the ERDF waste acceptance criteria. In most cases, the type of treatment anticipated would consist of solidification/stabilization techniques such as macro-encapsulation or grouting, and WAC 173-460 would not be considered an ARAR. If more aggressive treatment is required that would result in the emission of toxic air pollutants, the substantive requirements of WAC 173-460-030, WAC 173-460-060, and WAC 173-460-070 would be evaluated to determine if the requirements are applicable.

Conditions and limitation for the control and monitoring of emissions at various facilities (see Table C-1) are currently documented in Washington State Department of Ecology and Washington State Department of Health Approval Orders and the Hanford Site Operating Permit. These terms and conditions or any subsequent approvals will be considered obsolete/closed upon building shutdown and/or upon implementation of the CERCLA actions described in the EE/CA. The substantive requirements from the regulations cited above will be incorporated into the removal action work plan for this removal action, which will become the air emissions approval for the facilities covered under this EE/CA.

Table C-1. Existing Air Emission Points at the 100-K Area.

Emission Point [a]	Building	WDOH or Ecology Identification #	Air Operating Permit Coverage
100-KR-1706KE-001	1706-KE Laboratory	WDOH EP ID: 168	Radioactive Air Emissions
N-1724K-001	1724-K Building Maintenance Shop	Ecology: 97NM551	Nonradioactive toxics (VOCs)
P-296K142 001	142-K CVDF	WDOH EP ID: 436	Radioactive and Toxic Air Emissions

[a] Emissions from the 100-KW Air Sparging Vent (296K105) are covered under by the Interim Action ROD for the Fuel Storage Basins (EPA 1999), but the equipment itself is covered by this EE/CA.

CVDF = Cold Vacuum Drying Facility
Ecology = Washington State Department of Ecology
VOC = volatile organic compound
WDOH = Washington State Department of Health

C.2.5 Safety and Health Requirements

Safety and health requirements are not potential ARARs under CERCLA but are included in the discussion for the sake of completeness. The DOE radiation protection standards, limits, and program requirements for protecting workers from ionizing radiation are specified in "Occupational Radiation Protection" (10 CFR 835). The rule also requires that measures be taken to maintain radiation exposures as low as reasonably achievable. In addition, the DOE must meet Occupational Safety and Health Administration requirements for worker protection (e.g., 29 CFR 1910 and 29 CFR 1926), national consensus standards, and DOE orders. Exposure limits, personnel protection requirements, and decontamination methods for hazardous chemical are established by 29 CFR 1910. Identification and mitigation of physical hazards posed by a facility including (but not limited to) confined spaces, falling hazards, fire, and electrical shock are also required. 29 CFR 1926 provides requirements for worker safety during construction activities. The applicable DOE orders require analysis of hazards posed by work activities and identification of controls necessary to work safely.

Under either alternative, radiological and physical hazards would be identified and analyzed prior to the start of field activities, and appropriate measures for mitigation would be addressed in a task-specific health and safety plan. A combination of personal protective equipment, personnel training, and administrative controls (e.g., limiting time in, and distance from, radiation zones) would be used to ensure that the requirements for worker protection are met. Individual monitoring would be performed, as necessary, to verify compliance with the requirements.

C.2.6 Cultural, Historical, and Ecological Resource Protection Standards

Requirements associated with archeological remains, human remains, historical artifacts, endangered species, and migratory birds are presented in the following subsections.

C.2.6.1 Archeological Materials. The proposed removal action would occur in previously disturbed areas; therefore, the likelihood of encountering cultural resources during the removal action would be low. However, if significant artifacts were discovered during project activities, cultural resource laws would be applicable. The *Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974* (16 U.S.C. 469-469c) provides for the preservation of historical and archeological data (including artifacts) that might be irreparably lost or destroyed as the result of a proposed action. Because of the extensive disturbance resulting from their construction, it is unlikely that archaeological remains would be found in the footprint of the reactors or buildings (PNL 1989). However, if archeological remains were discovered, a mitigation plan would be developed in consultation with the appropriate authorities.

C.2.6.2 Human Remains. The *Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990* (25 U.S.C. 3001 et seq.) requires agencies to consult and notify culturally affiliated tribes when Native American human remains are inadvertently discovered during project activities. It is unlikely that work proposed in the EE/CA would inadvertently uncover human remains. If human remains were encountered, however, the procedures documented in the *Hanford Cultural Resource Management Plan* (PNL 1989) would be followed.

C.2.6.3 Historical Artifacts. The *National Historic Preservation Act of 1966* (16 U.S.C. 470, as implemented via regulation at 36 CFR 800) requires federal agencies to evaluate and mitigate adverse effects of federal activities on any site eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. Stipulation V(C) of the programmatic agreement requires that an interior assessment be undertaken for the 105-KE and 105-KW Facilities to identify artifacts that may have interpretive or educational value prior to D4 activities (DOE-RL 1996). An associated treatment plan (DOE-RL 1998) identifies those buildings, including buildings in the 100-K Area, recommended for individual documentation. As described in Section 2.1.4, appropriate documentation has been completed for the contributing buildings in the 100-K Area. Interior assessment of the 100-K Buildings has been conducted to identify and tag artifacts that may have interpretive or educational value. Tagged items would be removed from buildings and transferred to safe storage before any activity took place that would disrupt such items.

C.2.6.4 Endangered Species and Migratory Birds. The *Endangered Species Act of 1973* (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.) and WAC 232-012-297 require the conservation of critical habitat on which endangered or threatened species depend and prohibit activities that threaten the continued existence of listed species or destruction of critical habitat. The *Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918* (16 U.S.C. 703 et seq.) makes it illegal to remove, capture, or kill any migratory bird or any part of nests or the eggs of any such birds. Although threatened, endangered, and migratory species are known to be present in the areas surrounding the 100-K Area, no adverse impacts on protected species or critical habitat resulting from implementation of either alternative would be anticipated because the removal action would be limited to areas highly disturbed from past and present industrial operations. Potential impacts to biological resources would be of greater concern at borrow sites because they are located in otherwise undisturbed areas. Activity specific ecological reviews would be conducted to identify potentially adverse impacts prior to beginning fieldwork. In addition, annual baseline reviews are conducted for nesting birds and other sensitive plant or animal species that may be affected by field activities in the

100-K Area. Following the annual review, the project will take appropriate mitigation actions for any active migratory bird nests or sensitive species identified.

C.2.6.5 Floodplains and Wetlands. The "Compliance with Floodplain/Wetlands Environmental Review Requirements" (10 CFR 1022) mandates that actions performed within a floodplain be conducted in a manner that avoids adverse effects, minimizes potential harm, and restores and preserves natural and beneficial uses. Some of the buildings in the 100-K Area are located within the Columbia River floodplain and must be managed in accordance with these requirements.

C.3 REFERENCES

10 CFR 61, "Licensing Requirements for Land Disposal of Radioactive Waste," *Code of Federal Regulations,* as amended.

10 CFR 835, "Occupational Radiation Protection," *Code of Federal Regulations*, as amended.

10 CFR 1022, "Compliance with Floodplain/Wetlands Environmental Review Requirements," *Code of Federal Regulations,* as amended.

29 CFR 1910, "Occupational Safety and Health Standards," *Code of Federal Regulations*, as amended.

29 CFR 1926, "Safety and Health Regulations for Construction," Code of Federal Regulations, as amended.

36 CFR 800, "Protection of Historic Properties," *Code of Federal Regulations*, as amended.

40 CFR 61, "National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants," *Code of Federal Regulations*, as amended.

40 CFR 191, "Environmental Radiation Protection Standards for the Management and Disposal of Spent Nuclear Fuel, High-Level, and Transuranic Radioactive Waste," *Code of Federal Regulations*, as amended.

40 CFR 260, *Hazardous Waste Management System: General*, Code of Federal Regulations, as amended.

40 CFR 261, *Identification and Listing of Hazardous Waste*, Code of Federal Regulations, as amended.

40 CFR 262, *Standards Applicable to Generators of Hazardous Waste*, Code of Federal Regulations, as amended.

40 CFR 263, *Standards Applicable to Transporters of Hazardous Waste*, Code of Federal Regulations, as amended.

40 CFR 264, *Standards for Owners and Operators of Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facilities*, Code of Federal Regulations, as amended.

40 CFR 265, *Interim Status Standards for Owners and Operators of Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage and Disposal Facilities*, Code of Federal Regulations, as amended.

40 CFR 266, *Standards for the Management of Specific Hazardous Wastes and Specific Types of Hazardous Waste Management Facilities*, Code of Federal Regulations, as amended.

40 CFR 268, *Land Disposal Restrictions*, Code of Federal Regulations, as amended.

40 CFR 270, *EPA administered permit programs: The Hazardous Waste Permit Program*, Code of Federal Regulations, as amended.

40 CFR 271, *Requirements for authorization of state hazardous waste programs*, Code of Federal Regulations, as amended.

40 CFR 272, *Approved state hazardous waste management programs*, Code of Federal Regulations, as amended.

40 CFR 273, *Standards for universal waste management*, Code of Federal Regulations, as amended.

40 CFR 279, *Standards for the management of used oil*, Code of Federal Regulations, as amended.

40 CFR 300, "National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan," *Code of Federal Regulations,* as amended.

40 CFR 761, "Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)," *Code of Federal Regulations*, as amended.

49 CFR 100-179, "Transportation," *Code of Federal Regulations,* as amended.

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BHI, 2002, *Environmental Restoration Disposal Facility Waste Acceptance Criteria,* BHI-00139, Rev. 4, Bechtel Hanford, Inc., Richland Washington.

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Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980, 42 U.S.C. 9601, et seq.

DOE-RL, 1996, *Programmatic Agreement Among the U.S. Department of Energy, Richland Operations Office, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and the Washington State Historic Preservation Office for the Maintenance, Deactivation, Alteration, and Demolition of the Built Environment on the Hanford Site, Washington*, DOE/RL-96-77, Rev. 0, U.S. Department of Energy, Richland Operations Office, Richland, Washington.

DOE-RL, 1998, *Hanford Site Manhattan Project and Cold War Era Historic District Treatment Plan*, DOE/RL-97-56, Rev. 1, U.S. Department of Energy, Richland Operations Office, Richland, Washington.

Endangered Species Act of 1973, 16 U.S.C. 1531, et seq.

EPA, 1987, *Revised Procedures for Planning and Implementing Off-Site Response Actions*, OSWER 9834.11, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, D.C.

EPA, 1999, *K Basins Interim Action Record of Decision,* U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 10, Seattle, Washington

Hazardous Materials Transportation Act of 1974, 49 U.S.C. 1801-1813, et seq.

Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918, 16 U.S.C. 703, et seq.

National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, 16 U.S.C. 470, et seq.

Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990, 25 U.S.C. 3001 et seq.

PNL, 1989, *Hanford Cultural Resources Management Plan*, PNL-6942, Pacific Northwest Laboratory, Richland, Washington.

Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976, 42 U.S.C. 6901, et seq.

RCW 70.94, "Washington Clean Air Act," *Revised Code of Washington* 70.94, as amended.

Toxic Substances Control Act of 1976, 15 U.S.C. 2601, et seq.

WAC 173-303, "Dangerous Waste Regulations," *Washington Administrative Code*, as amended.

WAC 173-400, "General Regulations for Air Pollution Sources," *Washington Administrative Code*, as amended.

WAC 173-460, "Controls for New Sources of Toxic Air Pollutants," *Washington Administrative Code*, as amended.

WAC 173-480, "Ambient Air Quality Standards and Emission Limits for Radionuclides," *Washington Administrative Code*, as amended.

WAC 232-012-297, "Endangered, Threatened, and Sensitive Wildlife Species Classification," *Washington Administrative Code*, as amended.

WAC 246-247, "Radiation Protection -- Air Emissions," *Washington Administrative Code*, as amended.

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40 CFR 266, "Standards for the Management of Specific Hazardous Wastes and Specific Types of Hazardous Waste Management Facilities," *Code of Federal Regulations,* as amended.

40 CFR 300.440, "Procedures for Planning and Implementing Off-Site Response Actions," *Code of Federal Regulations*, as amended.

WAC 296-62, "Department of Labor and Industries," *Washington Administrative Code*, as amended.

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